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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

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	Application No.	**Applicant(s)**
Office Action Summary	09/982,210	VISWANATH ET AL.
	Examiner	**Art Unit**	
	William J. Allen	3625	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>07/19/2005</u>.

2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b) ☒ This action is non-final.

3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) <u>1-25</u> is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) <u>16</u> is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) ☒ Claim(s) <u>1-25</u> is/are rejected.

7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a) ☐ All   b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:

      1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>09/06/2005.</u> ~~and 09/25/2005~~

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Double Patenting

Claim 23 of this application conflict with claim 26 of Application No. 09/982,214.

37 CFR 1.78(b) provides that when two or more applications filed by the same applicant

contain conflicting claims, elimination of such claims from all but one application may be

required in the absence of good and sufficient reason for their retention during

pendency in more than one application. Applicant is required to either cancel the

conflicting claims from all but one application or maintain a clear line of demarcation

between the applications. See MPEP § 822.

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created

doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the

unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent

and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11

F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225

USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA

1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*,

418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be

used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double

patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly

owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

1. Claim 23 provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 26 of copending Application No. 09/982,214. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each.

The subject matter claimed in the current application is disclosed in the reference of copending application 09/982,214 and would be covered by any patent granted on the copending application. Both inventions include receiving purchasing requests having a specified data format, retrieving XML content in response to a purchasing request, and transforming the retrieved XML format into content for an underlying markup language.

This is a <u>provisional</u> obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

2. Claim 8 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the enablement requirement.

The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention. Claim 8 recites the use of an "executable text file" in line 2. The Examiner notes that text files are not executable code; rather, text files are simple text characters readable by most all computers and are often descriptive and non-functional. For purposes of examination, the term "executable text file" will be interpreted as a computer program file.

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

3.   **Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.**

In line 2 of claim 5 the term "tag information" is introduced but does not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the art how the applicant defines the term. For purposes of examination, the term "tag information" will be considered to be the text or name of the tag, data labeled by the tag, or any other information pertaining to the tag.

The Examiner notes that, due to the addition of new rejections under 35 U.S.C. 112, this action will be made non-final.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 07/19/2005 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

4.   Regarding claim 1, Rivera discloses a content mapping system that is configured to translate a first data format to a second data format. Rivera further discloses the use of multiple format maps to complete the translation, and it is well known within the art that these maps make use of tags when translating between data forms. Additionally, a buyer "native format" is translated to a "destination-party-specific format" according to a second translation format map that inherently contain tags associated with the second data format (see at least: [0053]; claim 33). Though the terminology "tag" is not explicitly stated, Rivera does state the use of HTML and XML, both tag based languages. It is inherent that tags be used to differentiate between objects specified in source code to facilitate mapping/translating from one data form (e.g. HTML) to a second data form (e.g. XML).

5.   Rivera further teaches a data manager enabled to receive, for example, a purchase order from a buyer in the buyer's native format and provide relevant data (i.e. descriptors, attributes, objects, or any other type of data describing the contents of the transaction) from the purchase order to supplier in its native format, thereby enabling the data to be automatically available to the supplier's backend system. The data is capable of being stored to prevent the supplier from having to manually reenter the information into its backend system (see at least: [0031]).

6.   Rivera clearly teaches the correspondence of a first data format (i.e. the buyer's

native format) to relevant data obtained by a data manager. Furthermore, the use of

tags is apparent as noted under paragraph 1 of this paper. After a purchase order has

been authenticated and verified, the translation module translates the purchase order

from its native format to a neutral format, such as XML or CBL, and then stores the

translated document in a document database. To achieve this translation, the

translation module accesses a database of format maps (and thus associated tags

within the source code) that define the process for translating documents from their

native format to the neutral format and from the neutral format to a destination format

(see at least: [0053]). Additionally, relevant information (i.e. attributes, objects, etc.) can

be retrieved from the data managing system as noted above.

Applicant's arguments pertaining to claims 11, 17, and 23 have also been fully

considered and are not persuasive for the reasons stated above.

7.   Regarding claim 3, Rivera further discloses a module with the ability to obtain

and store relevant data of a transaction. As noted earlier, relevant data includes

descriptors, attributes, and other descriptive material pertaining to and identifying

transaction information. When a supplier accesses the stored information, the system

uses known identifiers (i.e. pre-determined descriptors) to retrieve transaction

information (see at least: [0031]).

8.   Regarding claim 5, as noted earlier, it is well known within the art that these

maps make use of tags when translating between data forms. The format maps,

complete with tags, define the process of translating from a first data form to a second

data form. In order to make use of the tags in the translation from one data form to another data form, pre-defined "tag information", as noted in the rejection of claim 1 in paragraph 4 of this paper, is obtained from the first data form.

9.   Regarding claim 6, Rivera discloses a first data format translatable to XML content and is thereby compliant with Extensible Markup Language content.

10.   Regarding claim 8, Rivera discloses the invention to be usable in conjunction with multiple programming languages and hardware systems and further notes that satisfactory results were achieved using Perl and Java languages, as well as other notable languages (see at least: [0064]).

11.   Regarding claim 13, style sheets are used in conjunction with XML and XSL (Extensible Stylesheet Language), which extract data from XML to express how the structured content of a document should be presented. Rivera notes that the initial format could be any number of formats, including, but not limited to, XML, HTML, CBL, so on and so forth. Furthermore, the "neutral format" is fully capable of being the same format as either the first data format or the second data format, in which case Rivera would anticipate the claim (see at least: [0008]; [0053]; and [0040]).

12.   Regarding claims 10 and 22, for the reasons above, the applicant's arguments are not persuasive.

In view of the foregoing, the prior art rejection filed in the previous office action mailed on 04/27/2005 is sustained.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that

form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

13.   Claims 1-9, 11-15, 17-21, and 23-25 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being

anticipated by Rivera et al. Patent Application Publication US 20020107699

(hereinafter referred to as " Rivera").

Rivera discloses a system and method for integrating non-homogenous systems

for facilitating transactions. Rivera's system includes a data manager that translates

data into a neutral format and then into the format desired by the buyer or supplier.

Rivera's system allows for translation of documents in a complex "many-to-many"

trading partner environment without the users needing to acquire many translation

modules to incorporate disparate systems. Rivera further discloses:

Referring to claim 1, an electronic purchasing and procurement system comprising:

•   *An applications content mapping module for automatically mapping electronic*

purchase requisition application content of a first data format processed internally to a

second data format utilizing tags of said first data format to determine corresponding

data objects: The translation module 195 can translate the purchase order from its

native format to a neutral format. The translation module 195 accesses a database of

format maps 200 that define the process for translating documents from their native

format-to the neutral format (Rivera: Paragraph 0053). The Examiner notes that Rivera

teaches using format maps to translate content of one data format to another. The

Examiner further notes that format maps use tags to perform this translation.

•   *A database for storing data descriptors describing the contents of said electronic*

purchase requisition applications, said database further storing data object and

attributes pertinent to said electronic purchase requisition applications content wherein

said tags of said first data format correspond to data objects and attributes in said

database: A format map storage device configured to store a plurality of translation

format maps. The document database configured to store the neutral format of the data

item (Rivera: Claim 33). The Examiner notes that the databases of Rivera's system are

capable of storing data descriptors or format maps and data objects and attributes.

These databases are located in the Data Manager and can be used combined or

separately.

•   *Wherein said applications content mapping module is configured to map the tags*

of said first data format to tags of said second data format to determine data objects and

attributes in said database corresponding to content in said second format: The

translation module 195 can translate the purchase order from its native format to a

neutral format. The translation module 195 accesses a database of format maps 200

that define the process for translating documents from their native format to the neutral

format (Rivera: Paragraph 0053). The Examiner notes that Rivera teaches using format

maps to translate content of one data format to another. The Examiner further notes

that format maps use tags to perform this translation.

•   *Applications content translation logic in response to receiving a particular*

purchase request associated with a particular purchasing requisitioner, for dynamically

presenting translated applications content in a third format, suitable for delivery to said

purchasing requisitioner and also for translating content to said particular purchasing

requisitioner for presentation thereto by selectively retrieving one or more of said

corresponding data objects and attributes according to a flap wherein said flag indicates

whether or not a corresponding data object or attribute is to be presented in said third

format: The document viewer 147 allows individuals or users associated with trading

partners to exchange, sort, track and view relevant documents and data. The

relationship data defines what data can be viewed, personal viewing preferences, last

activity, etc. (Rivera: paragraph 0057). The document-viewing module 210 then

retrieves a format map, and the data for that document is formatted accordingly

(steps 325 and 330). The document is then displayed in a familiar format despite

the document's original format (step 335). The format map can also filter the

document data so that a user may be able to view only specific fields of a

document (Rivera: paragraph 0058). The Examiner notes that the data manager

allows for displaying the content in any format and for filtering the format, through

flags, to show or hide specific information.

Referring to claim 2:

• *An applications content configuration module coupled to said applications*

content mapping module for providing specific mark up language templates which, in

combination with said electronic purchase requisition applications

content, are translated into content suitable for presentation to a particular purchasing

requisitioner. The- translation module 195 can translate the purchase order from its

native format to a neutral format. The translation module 195 accesses a database of

format maps 200 that define the process for translating documents from their native

format to the neutral format (Rivera: Paragraph 0053). The document-viewing module

210 then retrieves a format map, and the data for that document is formatted

accordingly (steps 325 and 330). The document is then displayed in a familiar format

despite the document's original format (step 335) (Rivera: paragraph 0058). The

Examiner notes that the translation module translates the document and the data is

formatted in combination with the document-viewing module and displayed in a suitable

manner for a particular trading partner, buyer, or seller, etc.

Referring to claim 3:

• *The applications content configuration module is extensible to include predefined*

data descriptors for the contents of said electronic purchasing requisition applications

content. The data manager includes edge-adapters. The edge adapters 143 interface

with an extensible Application Programming Interface (called an "internal adapter") 144,

which can be a platform independent, plug-in architecture that allows new edge

interfaces to be added as required, including OBI (Rivera: paragraph 0036). The

Examiner notes that the edge adapters in the data manager used to map documents

from one format to another could include OBI standard data descriptors.

Referring to claim 4:

*   *The applications content mapping module comprises data formatting logic for*

formatting the contents of said electronic purchase requisition applications content from

said first format into said second format: The translation module 195 can translate the

purchase order from its native format to a neutral format. The translation module 195

accesses a database of format maps 200 that define the process for translating

documents from their native format to the neutral format (Rivera: Paragraph 0053).

Referring to claim 5:

*   *Pre-defined tag information responsive to said second data format for enabling*

said applications content translation logic to retrieve associating data information

describing the contents of said electronic purchase requisition applications

content: The translation module 195 accesses a database of format maps 200 .   that

defines the process for translating documents from their native format to the neutral

format (Rivera: Paragraph 0053). The Examiner notes that the format maps would

include pre-defined tag information to map one format to another. The data would then

be formatted accordingly.

Referring to claim 6:

• *The first data format of said electronic purchase requisition applications content is substantially compliant with Extensible Markup Language (XML) content:* The translation module 195 can translate the purchase order from its native format to a neutral format, such as XML or CBL (Rivera: paragraph 0053). The Examiner notes that because the purchase requisition is translated from its native format to XML, the content is compliant with XML.

Referring to claim 7:

• *The applications content mapping module further comprises a two step mapping logic for automatically mapping index information of said first data format into said tag information of said second data format:* The data manager compares the product numbers in the purchase order against the relevant supplier's catalog data 206 to verify that the product numbers in the purchase order match actual products (Rivera: 0052). The document-viewing module 210 then retrieves a format map, and the data for that document is formatted accordingly (steps 325 and 330). The document is then displayed in a familiar format despite the document's original format (step 335) (Rivera: paragraph 0058). The Examiner interprets the index information to be listed or cataloged information of the database, the product identifiers of the suppliers catalogs, the suppliers listed with a buyer, etc. The Examiner further notes that the format map would allow for mapping corresponding tags and the associated data, the data of

cataloged product numbers that are compared and stored in a database, into the

second format.

Referring to claim 8:

- *The applications content configuration module is an executable text file:* The

components of the present invention can be implemented in most any programming

language and on most any hardware system (Rivera: paragraph 0064). The Examiner

notes that the modules are capable of being executable text files.

Referring to claim 9:

- *The XML content is substantially compliant with the Open Buying on the Internet*

Standard: New edge adapters 143 can be developed to support Universal Description

Discovery and Integration (UDDI) and Open Buying on the Internet (OBI) (Rivera:

paragraph 0036). The Examiner notes that the XML content would be compliant with

OBI standards with the supporting edge adapters.

Referring to claim 11:   An electronic purchasing and procurement request

Extensible Markup Language (XML) content mapper in an electronic purchasing and

procurement system, comprising:

- *A server coupled to the XML content mapper:* Buyers 105 and suppliers 110 are

connected by the Internet 130 to a data manager 135. The data manager 135 operates

as a collection, storage, processing, workflow management and/or reporting facility for

attached buyers 105 and suppliers 110 (Rivera: paragraph 0030). The Examiner notes

that the data manager is a server.

• _A plurality of good and services catalogs residing in a database in said server,_

each of said catalogs comprising unique goods and services identification parameters:

The data manager 135 can verify that the order data contained in the order form is

proper by comparing the product numbers in the purchase order against the relevant

supplier's catalog data 206 to verify that the product numbers in the purchase order

match actual products (Rivera: paragraph 0052). A product information database

configured to store product information (Rivera: claim 35). The Examiner notes that

Rivera teaches multiple buyers and suppliers using the system. The Examiner further

notes that multiple catalogs of the "relevant supplier" would be stored in the database of

claim 35 that is part of the data manager or server.

• _A procurement and purchasing Extensible Markup Language (XML) content_

translator for retrieving in-bound XML data of a first type from a source external to said

server in response to purchase requisition request from a particular order

and generating an intermediary XML data of a second type and presenting outbound

XML data of a third type suitable for delivery in response to said purchasing requisition

request: The data manager 135 acts to process and translate data transmitted between

the trading partners so that data can be received in a format native to the particular

trading partner regardless of the format used by any other trading partner (Rivera:

paragraph 0030). The translation module 195 can translate the purchase order from its

native format to a neutral format, such as XML or CBL, and then store the translated

document in a document database 215 (Rivera: paragraph 0053). The purchase order

generally is first translated from the neutral format to the supplier-specific format by

using a format map associated with the particular supplier and possibly that particular

document (step 250). Next, the translated purchase order can be provided directly to

the supplier (step 255) (Rivera: paragraph 0054). The Examiner notes that the data

from a requisition is translated from an initial format to a neutral or intermediary format

to a third supplier format.

•   *XML data traversing logic for traversing said database to extract data objects and*

attributes corresponding to said particular purchase order according to a mapping of tag

information of said in-bound XML data to said intermediary XML data: The translation

module 195 accesses a database of format maps 200 that define the process for

translating documents from their native format to the neutral format (Rivera: paragraph

0053).

•   *A document exchange framework module coupled to said content mapper for*

providing data execution code for processing said purchase requisition request in said

electronic purchasing and procurement system according to a flag for the out-bound

XML data, wherein said flag indicates whether or not a corresponding data object or

attribute is to be presented in said out- bound XML data: The relationship data defines

what data can be viewed, personal viewing preferences, last activity, etc. (Rivera:

paragraph 0057). The document-viewing module 210 then retrieves a format map, and

the data for that document is formatted accordingly (steps 325 and 330). The document

is then displayed in a familiar format despite the document's original format (step 335).

The format map can also filter the document data so that a user may be able to view only specific fields of a document (Rivera: paragraph 0058). The Examiner notes that the data manager allows for filtering the format, through flags, to show or hide specific information.

Referring to claim 12:

• _XML content formatting templates specific to purchase order line item data object and attribute information defining said goods and services in said purchase order._ Upon receiving the purchase order from the buyer, the data manager can extract relevant data such as document type, buyer identity, supplier identity, purchase order number, order information, security information, etc. The data manager can then retrieve a translation map and workflow instruction based upon the extracted data. Using this translation map and workflow instruction, the data manager can process the received purchase order and translate it into a neutral format (Rivera: paragraph 0008). The Examiner notes that order information is line item data object and attribute information.

Referring to claim 13:

• _XML translation logic for translating tag information associated with said XML data said first type into corresponding tag information of XML data of said second type for processing by said electronic purchasing and procurement system:_ The translation module 195 can translate the purchase order from its native format to a neutral format. The translation module 195 accesses a database of format maps 200 that define the

process for translating documents from their native format to the neutral format (Rivera:

Paragraph 0053). The Examiner notes that the format maps include logic for translating

tag information.

Referring to claim 14:

• *A data configuration file for providing configuration information corresponding to*

the content of said XML data of said first type to said XML translation logic: The

document-viewing module 210 then retrieves a format map, also called a "style sheets"

from the template database 211 and the data for that document is formatted accordingly

(steps 325 and 330) (Rivera: paragraph 0058). The Examiner notes that style sheets

provide configuration information, such as margins, etc.

Referring to claim 15:

• *The data configuration file is extensible to dynamically alter translation data*

provided to the XML translation logic: The internal adapter 142 also can accept new

"plug-in" edge interfaces 143 as new document-exchange and e-business protocol

standards are published. For example, new edge adapters 143 can be developed to

support Universal Description Discovery and Integration (UDDI) and Open Buying on

the Internet (OBI) (Rivera: paragraph 0036). The communication interface portion 194 of

the data manager 135 is responsible for facilitating this exchange of documents.

Although the communication interface 194 could be of almost any type, good results

have been achieved using an internal adapter 144 and edge adapters 143 such as

shown in FIG. 8. The use of an internal adapter 144 and edge adapters 143 provides

the data manager 135 with the ability to receive data from many different types of

systems and in many different formats 221 (Rivera: paragraph 0049). The Examiner

notes that the system allows for "plug-ins" to update the system with developing

standards. The Examiner further notes that the data configuration files would also be

updated through these applications.

Referring to claims 17-21:   Claims 17-21 are rejected on the same rationale as

claims 11-1.

Referring to claim 23:   A method of mapping Extensible Markup Language (XML) in

an electronic purchasing system, said method comprising:

•   _Receiving a purchase request having a first XML data format_: Upon receiving the

purchase order from the buyer, the data manager can extract relevant data such as

document type, buyer identity, supplier identity, purchase order number, order

information, security information, etc. The data manager can then retrieve a translation

map and workflow instruction based upon the extracted data. Using this translation map

and workflow instruction, the data manager can process the received purchase order

and translate it into a neutral format (Rivera: paragraph 0008). The translation module

195 can translate the purchase order from its native format to a neutral format, such as

XML or CBL, and then store the translated document in a document database 215

(Rivera: paragraph 0053). The Examiner notes that the native format could be an XML

format.

• *Retrieving XML content in a second XML data format in response to said first*

XML data format in said purchase request from data sources internal to said purchasing

system, wherein said retrieving comprises mapping tags of said first XML data format to

tags of said second XML data format to determine corresponding data objects: Using

this translation map and workflow instruction, the data manager can process the

received purchase order and translate it into a neutral format (Rivera: paragraph 0008).

The translation module 195 can translate the purchase order from its native format to a

neutral format, such as XML or CBL, and then store the translated document in a

document database 215 (Rivera: paragraph 0053). The Examiner notes that the

translation format maps use tags to perform the translation.

• *Transforming said retrieved XML content into appropriate content suitable for an*

underlying markup language of an Internet browser used by a user submitting said

purchase request by selectively presenting said retrieved XML content

according to a write out flag, wherein said write out flag indicates whether or not

a corresponding data object or attribute is to be presented: The document

viewer 147 allows individuals or users associated with trading partners to

exchange, sort, track and view relevant documents and data. The relationship

data defines what data can be viewed, personal viewing preferences, last

activity, etc. (Rivera: paragraph 0057). The document-viewing module 210 then

retrieves a format map, and the data for that document is formatted accordingly

(steps 325 and 330). The document is then displayed in a familiar format despite

the document's original format (step 335). The format map can also filter the

document data so that a user may be able to view only specific fields of a

document (Rivera: paragraph 0058). The Examiner notes that the data manager

allows for displaying the content in any format and for filtering the format, through

flags, to show or hide specific information.

Referring to claim 24:

•   *Providing configuration files for retrieving template information specific to said*

first XML data format for transforming said XML content: The translation module 195

can translate the purchase order from its native format to a neutral format. The

translation module 195 accesses a database of format maps 200 that define the

process for translating documents from their native format to the neutral

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format (Rivera: Paragraph 0053). The Examiner notes that the format maps provide

information or files defining the process for translating the data formats. 18.

Referring to claim 25:

•   *Providing identification taps, which correspond to data objects that is used in,*

said transforming of said retrieved XML content: The translation module 195 can

translate the purchase order from its native format to a neutral format. The translation

module 195 accesses a database of format maps 200 that define the process for

translating documents from their native format to the neutral format (Rivera: Paragraph

0053). The document-viewing module 210 then retrieves a format map, and the data for

that document is formatted accordingly (steps 325 and 330). The document is then

displayed in a familiar format despite the document's original format (step 335) (Rivera:

paragraph 0058). The Examiner notes that tags are used within the format maps to

define the translation and the associated data is formatted in combination with the tags.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

14.   Claims 10 and 22 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Rivera et al. Patent Application Publication US 200210107699 in view of Katz

et al. Patent Application Publication US 200210174000 (hereinafter referred to as

"Katz").

Rivera discloses the system and method as discussed under the 35 U.S.C.

102(e) rejection. Rivera fails to disclose the particular client being a wireless personal

computer system and the XML data being compliant with Wireless Markup Language

content. Katz teaches a system and method of integrating and analyzing data through a

plurality of software modules to assist in procurement, sourcing, and decision-support.

Katz further teaches:

Referring to claim 10:

• _The particular client is a wireless personal computer system_: VCI user interface 208 may be accessed with a web browser via a PC, laptop, handheld WAP device, etc. (Katz: paragraph 0226). The Examiner notes that the system allows for the use of wireless protocols through the "handheld WAP device" and thus a "wireless personal computer system. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Rivera to include the particular client as a wireless personal computer system as taught by Katz in order to service changing and established protocols (Rivera: paragraph 0036) and be usable with any signals that may be transmitted to, from, or within the system (Rivera: paragraph 0065).

Referring to claim 22:

• _The XML data is substantially compliant with Wireless Markup Language content_: VCI user interface 208 may be accessed with a web browser via a PC, laptop, handheld WAP device, etc. (Katz: paragraph 0226). The Examiner notes because the client is using a "handheld WAP device" wireless personal computer system" the system is compliant with Wireless Markup Language content. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Rivera to include the XML data that is compliant with Wireless Markup Language content as taught by Katz in order to be usable with any signals that may be transmitted to, from, or within the system (Rivera: paragraph 0065).

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. US Patent 6,064,977 to Haverstock discloses a web system for access of non-HTML objects from a web browser. The system facilitates translating documents from one format to another in order to provide compatibility. Brandt et al. (US 6,144,990) discloses a system and method for providing access to applications using a web browser. Kenton (US 20020035606 A1) discloses a method and system for "straight through" processing, complete with data maps and associated tags.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to William J. Allen whose telephone number is (571) 272-1443. The examiner can normally be reached on 7:30 AM to 4:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Wynn W. Coggins can be reached on (571) 272-7159. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

William J. Allen

J. C. Garg
Primary Examiner